

HAMLET *of* **English Literature**

36th BCS Preliminary Test

Names of writers of literary pieces from Elizabethan period to the 21th Century.

Quotations from drama/poetry of different ages.

সব ধরনের ই-বুক ডাউনলোডের জন্য

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ENGLISH LITERATURE

Periods of English Literature:

450 – 1066		Anglo-Saxon Period or Old English Period
1066 – 1500		Middle English Period
	1066 – 1340	The Anglo Norman Period
	1340 – 1400	The Age of Chaucer
	1400 – 1485	Barren Age
1500 – 1660		The Renaissance Period
	1500 – 1558	Preparation for The Renaissance
	1558 – 1603	Elizabethan Age
	1603 – 1625	Jacobean Age
	1625 – 1649	Caroline Age
	1649 – 1660	Commonwealth Period
	1620 – 1660	Puritan Period
1660 – 1785		The Neoclassical Period
	1660 – 1700	The Restoration Period
	1700 – 1745	The Augustan Period / The Age of Pope
	1745 – 1785	The Age of Sensibility / The Age of Johnson
1798 – 1832		The Romantic Period
1832 – 1901		The Victorian Period
	1848 – 1860	The Pre-Raphaelites
	1880 – 1901	Aestheticism and Decadence
1901 – 1939		The Modern Period
	1901 – 1910	The Edwardian Period
	1910 – 1936	The Georgian Period
1939- Present		The post-Modern Period

Anglo-Saxon Period or Old English Period (450 – 1066)

- Two main poets in this age- **Caedmon** and **Cynewulf**;
- First epic of this period – “**Beowulf**”
- **Henry-1** was famous for his literary works in this period;

Major Literary works of this period:

Beowulf, the earliest epic of English literature, was written in this period. “The Wanderer”, “The Seafarer”, “The Husband’s Message” and “The Wife’s Lament” are among the remarkable literary works of the age. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle written in that age is the earliest prose of English literature.

Middle English Period (1066 – 1500)

Major authors and their works:

Authors:	Works:
Geoffrey Chaucer (1340 - 1400)	Troilus and Criseyde, The Canterbury Tales, The House of Fame, The Parliament of Fowls, The Legend of Good Woman, The Book of the Duchess
Roger Bacon (1214-1292)	Opus Maius, Opus Tertium
William Langland (1332-1386)	Piers Plowman, Richard the Redeless
John Wycliffe (1324-1384)	Translation of The Bible into English (prose)
John Gower (1325-1408)	Confessio Amantis
William Caxton (1422-1491)	Established the first English printing press in 1476 in London.
Sir Thomas Malory (1478-1535)	Morte d Arthur (1485), the first romance in prose

Geoffrey Chaucer (1340 -1400) is remembered as the author of The Canterbury Tales, which ranks as one of the greatest epic works of world literature. Chaucer made a crucial contribution to English literature in using English at a time when much court poetry was still written in Anglo-Norman or Latin.

Geoffrey Chaucer was born in London. He was the son of a prosperous wine merchant and deputy to the king's butler, and his wife Agnes. Little is known of his early education, but his works show that he could read French, Latin, and Italian.

In 1359-1360 Chaucer went to France with Edward III's army during the Hundred Years' War. He was captured in the Ardennes and returned to England after the treaty of Brétigny in 1360. There is no certain information of his life from 1361 until c.1366, when he perhaps married Philippa Roet, the sister of John Gaunt's future wife. Philippa died in 1387 and Chaucer enjoyed Gaunt's patronage throughout his life.

Between 1367 and 1378 Chaucer made several journeys abroad on diplomatic and commercial missions. In 1385 he lost his employment and rent-free home, and moved to Kent where he was appointed as justice of the peace. He was also elected to Parliament. This was a period of great creativity for Chaucer, during which he produced most of his best poetry, among others Troilus and Cressida (c. 1385), based on a love story by Boccaccio.

Chaucer took his narrative inspiration for his works from several sources but still remained an entirely individual poet, gradually developing his personal style and techniques. His first narrative poem, The Book of the Duchess, was probably written shortly after the death of Blanche, Duchess of Lancaster, first wife of John Gaunt, in September 1369. His next important work, The House of Fame, was written between 1374 and 1385. Soon afterward Chaucer translated The Consolation of Philosophy by Boethius, and wrote the poem The Parliament of Birds.

Chaucer did not begin working on *The Canterbury Tales* until he was in his early 40s. The book, which was left unfinished when the author died, depicts a pilgrimage by some 30 people, who are going on a spring day in April to the shrine of the martyr, St. Thomas Becket. On the way they amuse themselves by telling stories. Among the band of pilgrims are a knight, a monk, a prioress, a plowman, a miller, a merchant, a clerk, and an oft-widowed wife from Bath. The stories are interlinked with interludes in which the characters talk with each other, revealing much about them.

According to tradition, Chaucer died in London on October 25, 1400. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, in the part of the church, which afterwards came to be called Poet's Corner. A monument was erected to him in 1555.

The Renaissance Period (1500 – 1660)

Major authors and their works:

Edmund Spenser	(1552-1599)	John Webster	(1580-1625)
Francis Bacon	(1561-1626)	Robert Herrick	(1592-1674)
Christopher Marlowe	(1564-1593)	George Herbert	(1593-1633)
William Shakespeare	(1564-1616)	John Milton	(1608-1674)
John Donne	(1572-1631)	Andrew Marvell	(1621-1678)
Ben Johnson	(1573-1637)		

Edmund Spenser (1552-1599), one of the greatest and most influential poets of the Elizabethan Age dedicated his longest and most famous works 'The Faerie Queene' (1596) to Queen Elizabeth I; *The Shepherd's Calendar*, *The Ruins of Time*, *The Amoretti* (sonnets).

John Milton (1608-1674), English poet, wrote what many consider to be one of the greatest epic poems in the English language, *Paradise Lost* (1667); and *Paradise Regained* (1671).
Poetry and drama: *Lycidas*, *Paradise Lost*, *Paradise Regained*, *Samson Agonistes* (play)

Authors	Works
Francis Bacon	<i>Advancement of Learning</i> , <i>Novum Organum</i> , <i>Of Truth</i> , <i>Of Death</i> , <i>Of Revenge</i> , <i>Of Adversity</i> , <i>Of Parents and Children</i> , <i>Of Marriage and Single Life</i> , <i>Of Envy</i> , <i>Of Love</i> , <i>Of Great Place</i> , <i>Of Studies</i>
Christopher Marlowe	<i>Doctor Faustus</i> , <i>Tamburlaine the Great</i> , <i>Edward II</i> , <i>The Jew of Malta</i> , <i>The Massacre at Paris</i>
John Donne	<i>The Sun Rising</i> , <i>The Undertaking</i> , <i>Canonization</i> (poem)
Ben Johnson	Comedy: <i>Every Man in His Humour</i> , <i>The Silent Woman</i> , <i>Volpone</i> , <i>The Alchemist</i> . Tragedy: <i>Sejanus</i> , <i>Catiline</i> .
John Webster	<i>The White Devil</i> , <i>The Duchess of Malfi</i>
Robert Herrick	<i>Hesperides</i> , <i>To Daffodils</i> , <i>To Anthea</i>
George Herbert	<i>The Temple</i>
Andrew Marvell	<i>To his coy mistress</i> , <i>My Vegetable love</i> (poem)

William Shakespeare (26 April 1564 – 23 April 1616) was an English poet, playwright and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His extant works, including some collaborations, consist of about 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses, the authorship of some of which is uncertain. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

Shakespeare was born and brought up in Stratford-upon-Avon. At the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children: Susanna, and twins Hamlet and Judith. Between 1585 and 1592, he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part-owner of a playing company called the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. He appears to have retired to Stratford around 1613 at age 49, where he died three years later. Few records of Shakespeare's private life survive, and there has been considerable speculation about such matters as his physical appearance, sexuality, religious beliefs, and whether the works attributed to him were written by others.

Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and histories and these works remain regarded as some the best work produced in these genres even today. He then wrote mainly tragedies until about 1608, including *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Othello*, and *Macbeth*, considered some of the finest works in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and collaborated with other playwrights.

Many of his plays were published in editions of varying quality and accuracy during his lifetime. In 1623, John Hemminge's and Henry Condell, two friends and fellow actors of Shakespeare, published the First Folio, a collected edition of his dramatic works that included all but two of the plays now recognized as Shakespeare's. It was prefaced with a poem by Ben Jonson, in which Shakespeare is hailed, presciently, as "not of an age, but for all time". In the 20th and 21st century, his work has been repeatedly adopted and rediscovered by new movements in scholarship and performance. His plays remain highly popular today and are constantly studied, performed, and reinterpreted in diverse cultural and political contexts throughout the world.

Characters of play:

Sir Andrew Aguecheek - Twelfth Night
 Olivia - Twelfth Night
 Angelo - Measure for Measure
 Helena - A Midsummer Night's Dream
 Caliban – Tempest
 Shylock – Merchant of Venice

Ophelia – Hamlet
 Rosse - Macbeth
 A Shakespearean play consists of five acts.

Canonical Plays:**Comedies:**

1. *The Tempest*
2. *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*
3. *The Merry Wives of Windsor*
4. *Measure for Measure*
5. *The Comedy of Errors*
6. *Much Ado About Nothing*
7. *Love's Labor's Lost*
8. *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
9. *The Merchant of Venice*
10. *As You Like It*
11. *The Taming of the Shrew*
12. *All's Well That Ends Well*
13. *Twelfth Night*
14. *The Winter's Tale*
15. *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*
16. *The Two Noble Kinsmen*

Tragedies:

1. *Troilus and Cressida*
2. *Coriolanus*
3. *Titus Andronicus*
4. *Romeo and Juliet*
5. *Timon of Athens*
6. *Julius Caesar*
7. *Macbeth*
8. *Hamlet*
9. *King Lear*
10. *Othello*
11. *Antony and Cleopatra*
12. *Cymbeline*

Histories:

1. *King John*
2. *Richard II*
3. *Henry IV, Part 1*
4. *Henry IV, Part 2*
5. *Henry V*
6. *Henry VI, Part 1*
7. *Henry VI, Part 2*
8. *Henry VI, Part 3*
9. *Richard III*
10. *Henry VIII*

Narrative poems:

1. *Venus and Adonis*
2. *The Rape of Lucrece*

English histories:

As they are in the first folio, the plays are listed here in the sequence of their action, rather than the order of the plays' composition. Short forms of the full titles are used.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>King John</i> • <i>Edward III</i> (not included in folio but often attributed to Shakespeare) • <i>Richard II</i> • <i>Henry IV, Part 1</i> • <i>Henry IV, Part 2</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Henry V</i> • <i>Henry VI, Part 1</i> • <i>Henry VI, Part 2</i> • <i>Henry VI, Part 3</i> • <i>Richard III</i> • <i>Henry VIII</i>
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Roman histories:

As noted above, the first folio groups these with the tragedies.

- *Coriolanus*
- *Julius Caesar*
- *Antony and Cleopatra*

Other histories:

As with the Roman plays, the first folio groups these with the tragedies. Although both are connected with British history, and based on similar sources, they are usually not considered part of Shakespeare's English histories.

- *King Lear*
- *Macbeth*

Quotations:

Famous Quotes from Hamlet

"To be, or not to be: that is the question".

"Neither a borrower nor a lender is; for loan oft loses both itself and friend, and borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry".

"This above all: to think own self be true".

"Though this is madness, yet there is method in 't."

"That it should come to this!".

"There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so".

"The lady doth protest too much, methinks".

"In my mind's eye".

"A little more than kin and less than kind".

"The play's the thing wherein I'll catch the conscience of the king".

""Brevity is the soul of wit".

"Doubt that the sun doth move, doubt truth to be a liar, but never doubt I love".

"Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind".

"Do you think I am easier to be played on than a pipe?"

"I will speak daggers to her, but use none".

"When sorrows come, they come not single spies, but in battalions".

Famous Quotes from Julius Caesar

"Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears; I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him".

"But, for my own part, it was Greek to me".

"A dish fit for the gods".

"Cry "Havoc," and let slip the dogs of war".

"Get to, Brute!"

"Men at some time are masters of their fates: The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings".

"Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more". "Beware the ides of March".

"This was the noblest Roman of them all".

"When that the poor have cried, Caesar hath wept: Ambition should be made of sterner stuff".

"Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look; He thinks too much: such men are dangerous".

"For Brutus is an honorable man; so are they all, all honorable men".

"As he was valiant, I honor him; but, as he was ambitious, I slew him".

"Cowards die many times before their deaths;

Famous Quotation from Merchant of Venice

"If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? if you poison us, do we not die? And if you wrong us, shall we not revenge?".

"The devil can cite scripture for his purpose".

"I like not fair terms and a villain's mind".

Superfluity comes sooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer.

I dote on his very absence.

The devil can cite scripture for his purpose.

It is a wise father that knows his own child.

In the twinkling of an eye.

But love is blind, and lovers cannot see the pretty follies that themselves commit. All that glisters is not gold.

Famous Quotes from A Midsummer Night's Dream

"The course of true love never did run smooth".

"Love looks not with the eyes, but with the mind, and therefore is winged Cupid painted blind".

That would hang us, every mother's son.

My heart is true as steel.

The true beginning of our end.

Famous Quotations from Romeo and Juliet

"It is the east, and Juliet is the sun"

"Good Night, Good night! Parting is such sweet sorrow, that I shall say good night till it is morrow."

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet".

"Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast".

"Tempt not a desperate man"

"For you and I are past our dancing days".

"O! She doth teach the torches to burn bright"

"See, how she leans her cheek upon her hand! O that I was a glove upon that hand, that I might touch that cheek!"

"Not stepping o'er the bounds of modesty".

Famous Quotes from King Lear

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!"

"I am a man more sinned against than sinning".

"My love's richer than my tongue".

"Nothing will come of nothing."

"Have more than thou showest, speak less than thou knowest, lend less than thou owest".

"The worst is not, So long as we can say, 'This is the worst.' "

Famous Quotes from Macbeth

"There are daggers in men's smiles".

"What's done is done".

"I dare do all that may become a man; who dares do more is none".

"Fair is foul, and foul is fair".

"I bear a charmed life".

"Yet do I fear thy nature; It is too full o' the milk of human kindness."

"Double, double toil and trouble; Fire burn, and cauldron bubble."

"Out, damned spot! Out, I say!".

"All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand."

When the battle's lost and won".

"If chance will have me king, why, chance may crown me".

"Look like the innocent flower, but be the serpent under 't."

"Is this a dagger which I see before me, the handle toward my hand?"

Famous Quotes from Measure for Measure

"The miserable have no other medicine but only hope"

Famous Quotes from As You Like It

"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players. They have their exits and their entrances; and one man in his time plays many parts"

"Can one desire too much of a good thing?"

"I like this place and willingly could waste my time in it".

"How bitter a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eyes!".

"Blow, blow, thou winter wind! Thou art not as unkind as man's ingratitude".

"True is it that we have seen better days".

"Forever and a day".

"The fool doth think he is wise, but the wise man knows him to be a fool".

Famous Quotes from Antony and Cleopatra

"My salad days, when I was green in judgment."

There's beggary in the love that can be reckoned.

This grief is crowned with consolation.

Famous Quotes from Twelfth Night

"Be not afraid of greatness: some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them".

"Love sought is good, but given unsought is better". "Then come kiss me, sweet and twenty. Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon 'me".

The Neoclassical Period (1660 – 1785)

Major authors and their works:

John Bunyan	(1628-1688)	Alexander Pope	(1688-1744)
John Dryden	(1631-1700)	Samuel Richardson	(1689-1761)
Daniel Defoe	(1659-1731)	Henry Fielding	(1707-1754)
Jonathan Swift	(1667-1745)	Dr. Samuel Johnson	(1709-1784)
William Congreve	(1670-1729)		

Authors	Works
John Bunyan	The Pilgrim's Progress, the famous allegory in prose.
John Dryden	English poet, literary critic, dramatist and leader in Restoration comedy wrote the comedic play Marriage A-la-Mode (1672), and the tragedy All for Love (1678), The Conquest of Granada, The Indian Emperor, Mac Flecknoe, The Medal, Absalom and Achitophel, The Essay of Dramatic Poesy.
Daniel Defoe	Robinson Crusoe, Moll Flanders, Roxana.
Jonathan Swift	Irish cleric, political pamphleteer, satirist, and author wrote Gulliver's Travels (1726); The Battle of the Books, A Tale of a Tub.
William Congreve	The way of the world, The Double Dealer, Love for Love
Alexander Pope	An Essay on Criticism. The Rape of the Lock, The Dunciad, Essay on Man
Samuel Richardson	Pamela or Virtue Rewarded, the first English novel
Henry Fielding	Tom Jones, Joseph Andrews, Jonathan Wilde, Amelia.
Dr. Samuel Johnson	He compiled the first English Dictionary in 1755, Preface to Shakespeare

The Romantic Period (1798 – 1832)

Major authors and their works:

William Blake	(1757-1827)	Lord Byron	(1788-1824)
William Wordsworth	(1770-1850)	P.B. Shelley	(1792-1822)
S.T. Coleridge	(1772-1834)	John Keats	(1795-1821)
Jane Austen	(1775-1817)		

William Blake (1757-1827), English artist, mystic and poet wrote **Songs of Innocence** (1789) a poetry collection written from the child's point of view, of innocent wonderment and spontaneity in natural settings which includes "**Little Boy Lost**", "**Little Boy Found**" and "**The Lamb**"; **Songs of Experience** (1794) contains many poems in response to ones from Innocence, suggesting ironic contrasts as the child matures and learns of such concepts as fear and envy. For example, to "**The Lamb**" comes the predatory "**The Tyger**"; Later editions would see Innocence and Experience contained in one volume. He focused his creative efforts beyond the five senses, for, If the doors of perception were cleansed everything would appear to man as it is, infinite. For man has closed himself up, till he sees all things through' narrow chinks William of his cavern.—from **The Marriage of Heaven and Hell** written between 1790-93, which inspired the title of Aldous Huxley's essay "**The Doors of Perception**" (1954).

William Wordsworth (1770-1850), British poet, credited with ushering in the English Romantic Movement with the publication of *Lyrical Ballads* (1798) in collaboration with Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

William Wordsworth was born on 7 April 1770 in Cocker mouth, Cumberland, in the Lake District. His father was John Wordsworth, Sir James Lowther's attorney. The magnificent landscape deeply affected Wordsworth's imagination and gave him a love of nature. He lost his mother when he was eight and five years later his father. The domestic problems separated Wordsworth from his beloved and neurotic sister Dorothy, who was a very important person in his life.

Works: *The Prelude*, *Lyrical Ballads*, *Tintern Abbey*, **The Solitary Reaper**, **The Daffodils (poem)**.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834), English lyrical poet, critic, and philosopher, whose *Lyrical Ballads* (1798) written with William Wordsworth, started the English Romantic movement.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge was born in Ottery St Mary, Devonshire, as the youngest son of the vicar of Ottery St Mary. After his father's death Coleridge was sent away to Christ's Hospital School in London. He also studied at Jesus College. In Cambridge Coleridge met the radical, future poet laureate Robert Southey. He moved with Southey to Bristol to establish a community, but the plan failed. In 1795 he married the sister of Southey's fiancée Sara Fricker, whom he did not really love.

Works: *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, *Christabel*, and *Kubla Khan*, *Ode on Dejection*.

Jane Austen (1775-1817), English author wrote numerous influential works contributing to the Western literary canon including *Pride and Prejudice* (1813) which starts;

Austen had rejected suitor Harris Bigg Wither at the last minute and never ended up marrying, but still she expresses a keen grasp of the traditional female role and the ensuing hopes and heartbreaks with her memorable protagonists including Emma Woodhouse, Fanny Price, Catherine Morland, Anne Elliot, and Elizabeth Bennett of *Pride and Prejudice*. Writing in the romantic vein, Austen was also a realist and has been lauded for her form and structure of plot and intensely detailed characters who struggle with the issues of class-consciousness versus individualism: self-respecting men were supposed to become lawyers

or join the church or military, and respectable women married to improve their station in life.

Works: *Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility*, *Mansfield Park*, *Emma*.

Lord George Gordon Byron (1788-1824), was as famous in his lifetime for his personality cult as for his poetry. He created the concept of the 'Byronic hero' - a defiant, melancholy young man, brooding on some mysterious, unforgivable event in his past. Byron's influence on European poetry, music, novel, opera, and painting has been immense, although the poet was widely condemned on moral grounds by his contemporaries.

Works: *Don Juan*, *Lara*, *Childe Harold*, *The Corsair*, *The Vision of Judgement*.

Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822), one of the major contributors to English Romantic poetry wrote "Ozymandias"; probably his most famous short poem, "Ozymandias" was published in 1818. The second-hand narration attempts to resurrect the once powerful king's might while the exotic setting of Egypt and desert sands helps illuminate the struggle between artist and subject. Shelley often attracted criticism and controversy for his outspoken challenges to oppression, religion, and convention as in his political poem "The Masque of Anarchy" (1819), a critical look at the Peterloo massacre; Written in terza Rima "Ode to the West Wind" (1820) is another of Shelley's calls for revolution and change. Other longer visionary works by Shelley include "The Revolt of Islam" and "Prometheus Unbound" (1820). He also expressed profound tenderness and sympathy for humankind such as in "The Magnetic Lady to Her Patient" and deep love in poems dedicated to Mary;

Works: *Adonais*, *Ode to the West Wind*, *To a Skylark*, *The Revolt of Islam*, *Queen Mab*, *Prometheus Unbound*, *Hellas*, *Alastor*, *A Defence of Poetry*.

John Keats (1795-1821), renowned poet of the English Romantic Movement, wrote some of the greatest English language poems including "La Belle Dame Sans Merci", "Ode to a Nightingale", and "Ode on a Grecian Urn";

Having worked on it for many months, Keats finished his epic poem comprising four books, *Endymion: A Poetic Romance*--"A thing of beauty is a joy forever"--in 1818. That summer he travelled to the Lake District of England and on to Ireland and Scotland on a walking tour with Brown. They visited the grave of Robert Burns and reminisced upon John Milton's poetry. While he was not aware of the seriousness of it, Keats was suffering from the initial stages of the deadly infectious disease tuberculosis. He cut his trip short and upon return to Hampstead immediately tended to his brother Tom who was then in the last stages of the disease. After Tom's death in December of 1818, Keats lived with Brown.

Around this time Keats met, fell in love with, and became engaged to eighteen year old Frances "Fanny" Brawne (1800-1865). He wrote one of his more famous sonnets to her titled "Bright Star, would I were steadfast as thou art". While their relationship inspired much spiritual development for Keats, it also proved to be tempestuous, filled with the highs and lows from jealousy and infatuation of first love. Brown was not impressed and tried to provide some emotional stability to Keats. Many for a time were convinced that Fanny was the cause of his illness, or, used that as an excuse to try to keep her away from him. For a while even Keats entertained the possibility that he was merely suffering physical manifestations of emotional anxieties--but after suffering a hemorrhage he gave Fanny

permission to break their engagement. She would hear nothing of it and by her word provided much comfort to Keats in his last days that she was ultimately loyal to him.

Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and Other Poems (1820) include some of his best-known and oft-quoted works: "Hyperion", "To Autumn", and "Ode to a Nightingale". "Nightingale" evokes all the pain and suffering that Keats experienced during his short life-time: the death of his mother; the physical anguish he saw as a young apprentice tending to the sick and dying at St. Guy's Hospital; the death of his brother; and ultimately his own physical and spiritual suffering in love and illness. Keats lived to see positive reviews of Lamia, even in Blackwood's magazine. But the positivity was not to last long; Brown left for Scotland and the ailing Keats lived with Hunt for a time. But it was unbearable to him and only exacerbated his condition--he was unable to see Fanny, so, when he showed up at the Brawne's residence in much emotional agitation, sick, and feverish, they could not refuse him. He enjoyed a month with them, blissfully under the constant care of his beloved Fanny. Possibly bolstered by his finally having unrestricted time with her, and able to imagine a happy future with her, Keats considered his last hope of recovery of a rest cure in the warm climes of Italy. As a parting gift Fanny gave him a piece of marble which she had often clasped to cool her hand. In September of 1820 Keats sailed to Rome with friend and painter Joseph Severn (1793-1879, who was unaware of his circumstances with Fanny and the gravity of his health.

John Keats died on 23 February 1821 in Rome, Italy, and now rests in the Protestant Cemetery in Rome, by the pyramid of Caius Cestius, near his friend Shelley. His epitaph reads "Here lies one whose name was writ in water", inspired by the line "all your better deeds, Shall be in water writ" from Francis Beaumont (1584-1616) and John Fletcher's (1579-1625) five act play Philaster or: Love Lies A-bleeding. Just a year later, Shelley was buried in the same cemetery, not long after he had written "Adonais" (1821) in tribute to his friend;

Works: Ode to a Nightingale, Lamia, Hyperion, Ode to Autumn, The Eve of S.T. Agnes, Ode to Psyche, Endymion.

The Victorian Period (1832 – 1901)

Major authors and their works:

Cardinal Newman (1801-1990)	Robert Browning (1812-1889)
Charles Darwin (1809-1982)	Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855)
Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892)	Karl Marx (1818-1883)
Mrs. Gaskell (1810-1865)	George Eliot (1819-1880)
W.M. Thackeray (1811-1863)	R.L. Stevenson (1850-1894)
Charles Dickens (1812-1870)	Oscar Wilde (1856-1900)

Authors	Works
Cardinal Newman	The Idea of University, Loss and Gain
Charles Darwin	The Origin of Species, The Descent of Man
Alfred Tennyson	Ulysses, In Memoriam, Tithonus, The Brook, The Lotos Eaters, Poem 'Chiefly Lyrical' in 1830, which included the popular "Mariana".
Mrs. Gaskell	Mary, Cranford, Ruth, North and South, Sylvia's Lovers.
W.M. Thackeray	Vanity Fair, The Virginians.
Charles Dickens	The Pickwick Papers, Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, Black House, A Tale of Two Cities, Great Expectations, Hard Times, The Old Curiosity Shop.
Robert Browning	English playwright and master of dramatic dialogue poetry wrote "A Death in the Desert", "My Last Duchess", and "A Grammarian's Funeral", Dramatic Lyrics, Men and Women, Dramatis Personae, The Ring of the Book.
Karl Marx	Das Capital, The Poverty of Philosophy, Communist Manifesto
George Eliot	Romola, Adam Bede, Silas Marner, Middlemarch, Felix Holt, The Mill on the Floss, The Spanish Gypsy.
R.L. Stevenson	The Kidnapped, Treasure Island, The New Arabian Night,
Oscar Wilde	Lady Windermere's Fan, A Woman of No Importance, An Ideal Husband, The Importance of Being Earnest.
J. Stuart Mill	On Liberty

Bronte Sisters:

Charlotte Bronte, Emily Bronte, and Anne Bronte were three sisters who were renowned as authoress. Bronte was their family title.

Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855), English author and eldest of the famed Bronte sisters wrote 'Jane Eyre' (1847); is the best known work by her. **The Professor, Shirley, Villette.**

Emily Bronte (1818-1849), English author and one of the famed Bronte sisters wrote Wuthering Heights (1847); Agnes Gray, The Tenant of Wildfell Hall.

Anne Bronte (1820-1849), English author and youngest of the famed Bronte sisters wrote The Tenant of Wildfell Hall (1848);

The Modern Period (1901 – 1939)

Major authors and their works:

G.B. Shaw	(1856-1950)	E.M. Forster	(1879-1970)
Rudyard Kipling	(1865-1936)	Virginia Wolf	(1882-1941)
W.B. Yeats	(1865-1939)	Franz Kafka	(1883-1924)
H.G. Wells	(1866-1946)	D.H. Lawrence	(1885-1930)
Bertrand Russell	(1872-1970)	T.S. Eliot	(1888-1995)

W. Somerset Maugham (1874-1965) George Orwell (1903-1950)

George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950), Nobel prize-winning Irish playwright wrote dozens of popular plays including Pygmalion (1912);

Novels: Immaturity, Cashel Byron's Profession, An Unsocial Socialist, The Irrational Knot, Love Among the Artists.

Plays: Arms and the Man, The Man of Destiny, You Never Can Tell, The Devil's Disciple, Caesar and Cleopatra, The Admirable Bash Ville, Man and Superman, Major Barbara, The Doctor's Dilemma, The Dark Lady of the Sonnets, Androcles and the Lion, Pygmalion, Heartbreak House, Back to Methuselah, Candida, Saint Joan, The Apple Cart, The Millionaires, In Good King Charles's Golden Days,

William Butler Yeats (1865-1939), Nobel Prize winning Irish dramatist, author and poet wrote The Celtic Twilight (1893);

At the age of seventy-three William Butler Yeats died, on 28 January 1939, in Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, France. He was first buried there then as were his wishes, in 1948 re-interred "under bare Ben Bulben's head" in Drumcliff churchyard, County Sligo, Ireland. His gravestone is inscribed with the epitaph Cast a cold Eye, On Life, On Death. Horseman, pass by! A bronze sculpture of Yeats by Rowan Gillespie stands on Stephen Street overlooking Sligo town and features snippets from his poetry. His last poem written was "The Black Tower" in 1939.

Works: The second Coming, A Full Moon in March, A Prayer for my Daughter, Land of Heart's Desire, The Wild Swans at Coole, The Tower, The Cate and The Moon, The Secret Rose, The Winding Stair and Other Poems.

Authors	Works
Rudyard Kipling	The Jungle Book, Kim, Departmental Ditties, Plain Tales from The Hills, Soldiers Three
H.G. Wells	The War of the Worlds, The Invisible Man, The Time Machine.
Bertrand Russell	Marriage and Morals, Human Knowledge, Road to Freedom, authority the Individual, Mysticism and Logic, The Analysis of Mind.
W. Somerset Maugham	English playwright and author wrote Of Human Bondage (1915); The Sacred Flame, Cakes and Ale, The Razor's Edge, The Moon and Sixpence, The Luncheon, Iza of Lambeth.
E.M. Forster	A Passage to India, Where Angels fear to Tread, Howards End, A Room with a View, The Longest Journey, Aspects of Novel, The Eternal Moment.
Virginia Woolf	The Voyage out, Mrs. Dalloway, To The Light House, The Waves, A Room of one's own, Flush, The Years.
Franz Kafka	The Metamorphosis, The Trial, The Castle, Amerika.
D.H. Lawrence	Kangaroo, The Rainbow, Lady Chatterley's Lover, Women in Love, Sons and lovers, The white Peacock, Touch and Go, The Lost Girl.
T.S. Eliot	His theory of 'objective co-relative' is very famous. The Waste land, The Cocktail Party, The Love Song of Alfred Prufrock, Four Quartets, Murder in the Cathedral, The Family Reunion.

George Orwell	The Animal Farm, Nineteen Eighty Four.
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Important authors and their works:

Authors	Types	Works
APJ Abdul Kalam	Wings of Fire, Ignited Minds, Inspiring Thoughts, My Journey, Indomitable Spirit, Beyond 2020, Spirit of India, You are Unique, Turning Points.
Abul Kalam Azad	Autobiography	India Wins Freedom
Abul Fazal	Law Book, Biography	Ain-i-Akbari, Akbar Nama
Adlof Hitler	German Fiejrer	Mein Kampt,
Aristotle		Greek Philosopher "Politics"
Andrew Maevell	English poet	The Garden
Arnald Toynbee	Historical	One World and India
Arundhuty Roy	Novel	God of Small Things
Barak Obama	President of USA	Dreams from My Father, La audacia de la esperanza, The Essential Barack Obama, The Audacity of Hope, Change We Can Believe In, Of Thee I Sing, Words That Changed A Nation
Congrve	Comedy	Way of the World
Dostoevsky	Russian	A Little Hero, The House of Dead, Crime and punishment (novel), The Idiot, The Eternal.
Dr. Samuel Johnson	EL writer	Vanity of the Human Wishes, Dictionary
E.M. Hemingway	American	The Old Man and the Sea, A Farewell to Arm, For Whom The Bell Tolls, The Sun Also Rises
Gunnar Myrdal	Play	Asian Drama, An American Dilemma
Henrik Ibsen	Social Drama	A Doll's House
Henry James	American	Daisy Miller
Homer	Greek	The Iliad, Odyssey
H.G. Wells	Science Fiction	Time Machine
J.M. Barrie	Play	A Kiss for Cinderella
Leo Tolstoy	Russian	War and Peace, Anna Karenina, Regeneration
Malala	Pakistani	I Am Malala
Mark Twain	American	Life on Mississipi, The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
Mathew Arnold	English poet	Sohrab and Rustom, The Scholar Gypsy, Dover Beach
Maxim Gorky	Russian	The Mother, My Childhood, The Little Boy
Nelson Mandela	President	Long Walk to Freedom
Plato	Greek	The Republic, The Statesman, The Laws
Pearl S. Buck	American	The Good Earth

Rajendra Prasad	Autobiography	Indian Divided
Rousseau	French,	The Social Contract
Salman Rushdie	Fic. Story	Satanic Verses
Stephen W. Hawking	History	A Brief History of Time
Sir Philip Sidney	Poet	Apology for Poetry
Sir Richard Burton	Fairy Tales	Arabian Nights
Sir Winston Churchill	Politician	The Gathering Storm, The Second World War
Sir Walter Scott	Novel	Lady of the Lake
Thomas Carlyle	English writer	Past and Present
Thomas Gray	English poet	Ode to Adversity
Thomas Kyd	Play write	The Spanish Tragedy
Tomas More	Irish poet	The La Rose of Summer, The Epicurean, The Minstrel Boy
Voltaire	French,	Candid
Virgil	Greek	The Aeneid

Name and Title:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>
Venerable Bade	Father of English learning
Alfred the Great	The founder of English prose
Geoffrey Chaucer	Father of English poetry
John Wycliffe	Father of English prose
Sir Thomas Wyatt	First Sonneteer in English literature
Edmund Spenser	The poet of poets
William Shakespeare	Bard of Avon
Ben Johnson's comedy	Comedy of Humours
John Donne	Poet of Love / Metaphysical poet
John Milton	The great master of verse / Epic poet
John Dryden	Father of Modern English Criticism
Alexander Pope	Mock Heroic Poet
Henry Fielding	Father of English Novel
William Wordsworth	Poet of Nature / Lake poet / poet of Children
William Blake	Poet & Painter
Lord Byron	Rebel Poet
P.B. Shelley	Revolutionary poet / Poet of Hope and Regeneration
John Keats	Poet of Beauty
S.T. Coleridge	Poet of Supernaturalism/ Opium Eater/ Lake Poet
G.B. Shaw	Father of Modern English Literature, Modern English Dramatic.

Nobel Prize in Literature winners:

❖ Rudyard Kipling (1907): UK	❖ William Golding (1983): UK
❖ Rabindranath Tagore (1913): India	❖ Wole Soyinka (1986): Nigeria
❖ W. B. Yeats (1923): Ireland	❖ Joseph Brodsky (1987): US
❖ George Bernard Shaw (1925): Ireland	❖ (born in Russia)
❖ Sinclair Lewis (1930): US	❖ Nadine Gordimer (1991): South Africa
❖ John Galsworthy (1932): UK	❖ Derek Walcott (1992): St Lucia, West Indies
❖ Eugene O'Neill (1936): US	❖ Toni Morrison (1993): US
❖ Pearl S. Buck (1938): US	❖ Seamus Heaney (1995): Ireland
❖ T. S. Eliot (1948): UK (born in the US)	❖ V. S. Naipaul (2001): UK (born in Trinidad)
❖ William Faulkner (1949): US	❖ J. M. Coetzee (2003): South Africa
❖ Bertrand Russell (1950): UK	❖ Harold Pinter (2005): UK
❖ Winston Churchill (1953): UK	❖ Doris Lessing (2007): UK (grew-up in Zimbabwe)
❖ Ernest Hemingway (1954): US	❖ Alice Munro (2013): Canada
❖ John Steinbeck (1962): US	❖ Patrick Modiano (2014): France
❖ Samuel Beckett (1969): Ireland (lived in France much of his life)	❖ Sully Prudhomme (1901)
❖ Patrick White (1973): Australia	
❖ Saul Bellow (1976): US	
❖ Isaac Bashevis Singer (1978): US (born in Poland)	

QUOTATIONS

**Read! In the name of thy Lord and Cherisher, Who created-?
(Holy Quran: 96. Al-Alaq)**

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) Sixteenth President of the USA

- ✓ A Government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.
- ✓ A woman is the only thing I am afraid of that I know will not hurt me.
- ✓ Avoid popularity if you would have peace.

Alexander Pope (1688-1744) British Poet, Critic, Translator

- ✓ A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
- ✓ All looks yellow to a jaundiced eye.
- ✓ All nature is but art unknown to thee.
- ✓ An excuse is worse than a lie, for an excuse is a lie, guarded.
- ✓ Fools rush in where Angels fear to tread.
- ✓ To err is human, to forgive is divine.

Alexander The Great

- ✓ There is nothing impossible to him who will try.

Aristotle (384-322 BC) Greek Philosopher

- ✓ A true friend is one soul in two bodies.
- ✓ All men by nature desire to know.
- ✓ Education is an ornament in prosperity and a refuge in adversity.
- ✓ Love is composed of a single soul inhabiting two bodies.
- ✓ Man is by nature a political animal.
- ✓ The law is reason, free from passion.
- ✓ The soul never thinks without a picture.
- ✓ Well begun is half done?

Charles Dickens (1812-1870) British Novelist

- ✓ A loving heart is the truest wisdom.

Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593) British Dramatist, Poet

- ✓ All places are alike, and every earth is fit for burial.
- ✓ Come live with me, and be my love, and we will all the pleasures prove.
- ✓ Whoever loved that loved not at first sight?

Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) Swiss Political Philosopher, Educationist, Essayist

- ✓ Every man has the right to risk his own life in order to save it.
- ✓ Man is born free, yet he is everywhere in chains.
- ✓ Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.

John Keats (1795-1821) British Poet

- ✓ A thing of beauty is a joy forever.
- ✓ Beauty is truth, truth beauty -- that is all ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) British Poet, Playwright, Actor

- ✓ Cowards die many times before their deaths.
- ✓ To be or not to be; that is the question.
- ✓ Brevity is the soul of wit.
- ✓ Fair is foul, and foul is fair.
- ✓ Sweet are the uses of adversity.

Neil Armstrong

American Astronaut, First Man Stepped on the Moon

- ✓ That's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.

Socrates, Greek Philosopher of Athens

- ✓ Know thyself.
- ✓ To find yourself, think for yourself.
- ✓ The beginning of wisdom is a definition of terms.

Destiny is not a matter of chance; it is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for; it is a thing to be achieved.

William Jennings Bryan

I cannot do everything, but I can do something. I must not fail to do the something that I can do.

Helen Keller

Always bear in mind that your own resolution to success is more important than any other one thing.

Abraham Lincoln

The future depends on what we do in the present.

Mahatma Gandhi

END

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